JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 308

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

House *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1789.

THE queſtion, whether offices ſhould be held during the pleaſure of the Preſident, ſtill under conſideration.

Mr. Hartley advocated the principle. He made ſome introductory obſervations on the neceſſity and importance of the office under conſideration, and its intimate connexion with the executive department; and maintained, that in whatever hands this department was placed, the office ought to be immediately dependent on, and controulable by it. This was the policy of the conſtitution, and was the practice, he believed, of all nations with whom he was acquainted. It could not be conſidered as an office held during good behaviour. The conſtitution had particularly pointed out thoſe who held their places by this tenure; they were the judges alone. He conceived that the gentleman from South-Carolina deviated widely from juſt conſtruction, in ſuppoſing that the clauſe reſpecting impeachments extended to every office in the government. This principle would be inconvenient, miſchievous and deſtructive to all deciſion in the adminiſtration. The ſame gentleman had, he ſaid, contended that every man had a propriety in his office. This idea, he hoped, would never find advocates in this Houſe.

In Great-Britain it had prevailed to a pernicious degree. It was the practice there to give a man a penſion who was removed from office, in conſideration of the intereſt which he was deprived of.----He hoped we ſhould never admit this corrupt and ruinous practice among us.

The gentleman, he obſerved, had queſtioned the right of the legiſlature to make a conſtruction on the conſtitution, or, in caſe it was ſilent, to ſupply the defect. He could not agree to this. The inſtrument had expreſly given it the power to make all laws neceſſary to carry the conſtitution into effect. If it was ſilent, therefore, in any point neceſſary to be ſettled in order to put it in operation, the inference was clear, that Congreſs had a right to ſupply the defect.

He concluded with ſome obſervations to prove that the power would be more ſafely lodged with the Preſident than the Senate, and that the conferring the power of removal to the Senate would deprive the Preſident of ſome of the moſt important executive functions, which, few as they were, ought not to ſuffer the leaſt diminution.

Mr. Lawrence obſerved, that it had been objected againſt the clauſe, that the powers which it veſted were unconſtitutional, and not only ſo, but unneceſſary, as the conſtitution muſt contain in itſelf ſomewhere the power under conſideration, which it had given to ſome man or body of men; and therefore that it was unneceſſary for a law to interfere, which could neither enlarge, diminiſh or modify this power. If it was unconſtitutional to give it to the Preſident, it would only be becauſe it had been veſted in ſome other body; it had not been contended that the conſtitution had expreſly veſted it in the Senate; and otherwiſe it could not be ſaid with certainty that it would be unconſtitutional for the legiſlature to declare that the Preſident ſhould have it; but the objection had been collected from the nature of that body who had a voice in appointments, and from the clauſe in the conſtitution reſpecting impeachments. The conſtitution, he obſerved, declared that the judges ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour: if this clauſe was to have any effect, it certainly muſt imply that there were other officers who held their places during pleaſure, or for a limited time; for if all officers held their places during good behaviour, and were removable only by impeachment, then the clauſe was uſeleſs. The perſon muſt have miſbehaved before he could be impeached. But if he were infirm or incapable, he could not be impeached, but muſt, on this principle, be perpetuated in office.

But it had been urged, that we were to ſeek for the power of removal in the nature of the authority which appointed. Here he would be willing to meet the gentleman, if it were neceſſary to reſt the cauſe on this point alone. He would aſk who, by the conſtitution, had the power of appointing? It was true it had given the Senate an adviſory power, but it had conſidered the appointment to be by the Preſident. It had expreſly declared, that HE ſhould nominate and appoint, though THEIR advice was rendered neceſſary. This was given in the ſtrongeſt language. The appointment was in the Preſident, and in him ſhould be alſo the removal. But it had been objected, that it would be an extenſion of the executive power. This was not true; or if there was any weight in the argument, it would apply againſt the reaſoning of gentlemen in favour of veſting the power with the Preſident and Senate conjointly. If it could be ſaid that the Preſident's functions and powers ought not to be extended, it could alſo be ſaid that thoſe of the Senate could not.

The conſtitution, he ſaid, was ſilent on this ſubject; it was alſo ſilent reſpecting the removal of thoſe whoſe appointment it had enabled the legiſlature to veſt in the Preſident, in the heads of departments, or in the courts of law---but nothing about their removal. Now the legiſlature having, in purſuance of this authority, veſted the power of appointing in the Preſident, could the conſtitution be carried into effect if the legiſlature had no right to determine in whom the power of diſmiſſing ſhould reſide? what was the conſequence? why, in thoſe caſes, the power of removal muſt be in the Preſident, and the Congreſs muſt, from the neceſſity of the thing, have the right to determine this. Of courſe, in caſes where the conſtitution had originally given the power of appointment to the Preſident, he muſt, for the ſake of conſiſtency, have the power of removal. Certainly no perſon would pretend, that if the legiſlature ſhould give the Preſident the ſole power to appoint in certain caſes, and there was no ſpecial limitation of the office, that he ſhould not in thoſe caſes have the ſole power to remove. Thus, then, he ſaid, ſtood the buſineſs. There were no expreſs words prohibiting the power, and all the ideas collected from inference pointed out the legality and propriety of inveſting the Preſident with the power; at leaſt they proved, that he had every conſtitutional right to it which the Senate together with the Preſident could claim.

This had, he ſaid, been called a caſe omitted; but in omitted caſes in which a certain proviſion was abſolutely eſſential to the adminiſtration, who was to make this proviſion and ſupply the defect? Undoubtedly the legiſlature. It was the only authority in any meaſure competent to it.

Mr. Lawrence aſked if any gentleman ſuppoſed that the power of expounding the conſtitution and of providing for the removal from office, could be more ſecurely truſted to the wiſdom and integrity of one branch of the legiſlature than the whole? Or if it would be more ſatisfactory to the people to have the power of diſplacing officers in the Senate than in the Preſident? He ſaid the people looked up to the legiſlature as their great ſecurity and the center of political wiſdom. They naturally ſuppoſed that where any proviſions were neceſſary to be made, conſtructive and declarative of the conſtitution, that from this ſource and this alone they ought to ſpring. From all theſe circumſtances, he concluded that the Congreſs had the right, and that it was their duty to ſupply the deficiency in the conſtitution. The ſame conſtitution, which had given them the power of eſtabliſhing offices, had given them a right of making all the particular proviſions, whenever the conſtitution was ſilent, which were neceſſary to carry that general power into effect.

In the contemplation of the conſtitution, he obſerved, the heads of the executive departments were mere ſervants and aids to the Preſident. He had the ſuperintendance, the controul, and the inſpection into their conduct They were not only to perform the regular duties of their function, but, to aſſiſt the Preſident with their occaſional council, and to anſwer all queſtions which he ſhould put to them reſpecting the execution of their offices. Theſe circumſtances would give him ſuch advantages of diſcovering the ſecret delinquencies, the faults, the deficiency of abilities or knowledge of thoſe whom he employed, that he alone could be competent to an able exerciſe of this authority. Under ſuch circumſtances, would gentlemen deprive him of the power of purſuing the intereſts of the United States?

But it had been urged, ſaid Mr. Lawrence, that the truſt was ſubject to abuſes; that there might be wanton changes of officers, and revolutions in all the departments, on the acceſſion of every new Preſident.---He contended that changes were proper, when he who was the only judge of their neceſſity thought them expedient. A new Preſident ought to have the power, on his acceſſion, to bring forward thoſe men in whom he was ſure he could place the higheſt confidence. Under the guards and checks under which the Chief Magiſtrate acted, it was to be preſumed that changes would not take place from capricious motives, but from principles of policy and propriety.

He ſaid he did not make his calculations of the ſafety of the adminiſtration upon the merit of the preſent Chief Magiſtrate, whoſe talents and virtues were the admiration of the world, but he had the beſt grounds to preſume, that no man would ever be elected to that exalted office, who had not given abundant proofs of his abilities, integrity, and other great qualities requiſite for ſuch a ſtation.

He begged gentlemen to conſider, that the Preſident was liable to impeachment for having diſplaced a good man, who enjoyed the confidence of the people.

But it was not proper, he ſaid, to view the ſubject on one ſide alone ---the difficulties on one ſide as well as thoſe on another, ought to be contemplated.---He here mentioned the neceſſity, on the gentleman's plan, of the Senate being perpetually aſſembled, or of the Preſident's convening them for the purpoſe of a removal from the extremes of the continent. He inſtanced the caſe of a foreign miniſter negociating and intriguing to the injury of his country, who, before a ſentence of recal could be procured from the Senate, might have completed his machinations, and involved the republic in ruin.

Mr. Jackſon conceived this to be altogether a conſtitutional queſtion. He was convinced of the neceſſity of energy in the executive, but he was ſure the liberties of the people deſerved equal attention and care. Of two evils it was proper to chuſe the leaſt. It had been mentioned, that in all governments the executive neceſſarily had the power of diſmiſſing officers under him. That might hold good in Europe, but it did not apply to our conſtitution, by which the Preſident had not the executive powers excluſively. The Senate was aſſociated with him, and inveſting them with any particular authority could not impair the energy of the executive. If this arrangement was wrong, the fault only was in the conſtitution, and it could be remedied only by amendment. He dreaded the dangers to which this power would expoſe us. It would eſtabliſh a fatal ſyſtem of influence in the government. We ſhould have a Treaſury Bench, and a croud of Preſident's creatures in the Houſe. His Miniſters would intrude here, and lead and govern the meaſures of legiſlation.

The gentleman, he ſaid, had contended that there might be caſes where the officer was unfit for his ſtation, by reaſon of infirmity, incapacity, and other qualities not puniſhable---He might ſink into dotage, or be ſeized with a fit of lunacy. It was proper, therefore, that ſome ſilent remedy ſhould be applied. It was true this might happen, and ſo it might happen to others, whom there was no mode of removing. Suppoſe the Preſident ſhould be taken with a fit of lunacy, would he not continue in office during his four years? Suppoſe the Senate ſhould be ſeized, or the Repreſentatives themſelves become lunatics, would not the people be obliged to ſubmit to this mad Congreſs? We had already, he ſaid, ſeen the King of Great Britain a lunatic, and the ſame might be the caſe with our Preſident; and although it was improbable that a majority of this Houſe ſhould be lunatics, it was by no means impoſſible. It was alſo urged, that the Judges alone were to hold their offices during good behaviour. It was admitted that they ought to. But was not a Judge, as well as other executive officers, liable to the act of God, which might deprive him of his faculties and his legal knowledge? Yet he muſt continue in office till impeached and convicted of ſome crime.

Was it politic, he aſked, to place the officers in ſuch a ſituation as to deprive them of all their independency and firmneſs? Had not the Preſident the command of the army, and would he not have the treaſury under his thumb? The Secretay of the Finances would never dare oppoſe him, and would leave him unchecked to exerciſe his powers. Then, he ſaid, we might bid adieu to liberty, and all the bleſſings of genuine republicaniſm. He begged gentlemen to conſider the deadly influence of the crown in England, where offices were held during the pleaſure of the King. Let gentlemen turn their eyes to Sweden, and behold the Monarch ſhutting the doors upon his Senate, and compelling them to ſubmit to his deſpotic ordinances. He affirmed that the error of gentlemen lay in calculating upon the merit of the preſent Chief Magiſtrate, as if he was to continue for ever. With him he was confident every power might be lodged. But he was not immortal; the period muſt come when he ſhould be taken from us. Could we be ſure who would ſucceed him? Might not a man come into the office who carried a Pandora's box in his breaſt?

The buſineſs of conſtruction, he obſerved, was a dangerous buſineſs. One of the favorite amendments propoſed to the conſtitution was, a proviſion that all power, which was not expreſly given to the Congreſs, was retained. Under this idea the conſtitution was adopted; and was it proper now to conſtrue the conſtitution ſo, as to give extraordinary powers not before veſted? The Legiſlature had nothing but the letter of that compact to go by, and the moment a deviation was made from this, the Houſe was making an arbitrary ſtride towards an arbitrary government.

Mr. Jackſon was willing to conſent that, in caſe of a receſs of the Senate, the Preſident might have power to make a temporary ſuſpenſion. If an officer was guilty of any miſdemeanor, he truſted there would always be virtue enough in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to impeach him.

Mr. Clymer remarked, that were he to give his vote merely as it reſpected the conſtitution, he ſhould be indifferent whether the words were ſtruck out or not; for he was clear that the executive had no power of removal as incident to his department---With reſpect to appointments, the Senate was only a check upon the Preſident, to prevent his filling offices with unworthy men. In the caſe of removal there is not ſuch a neceſſity for this check; for ſuppoſe a worthy man ſhould be diſmiſſed, what great danger or inconvenience would follow from it? Muſt he not conſult the Senate in filling the vacancy? And would he have a better chance of procuring their conſent to advance an improper character, than in the firſt appointment? The preſumption, therefore, only was, that one good man would be changed for another.

If the power was not given to the executive, he would want the beſt power of doing good. He would be an inferior officer; would only act by the agency of others, and would be deſtitute of reſponſibility.

It would be entirely frivolous, he ſaid, to call the people together every four years to chuſe a Preſident, if, when choſen, he ſhould be a mere cypher in the government, to nominate for the Senate to appoint; and to propoſe in order for the Senate to remove. It would be as proper to give the whole executive authority to the Senate at once. If this power was denied the Preſident, he declared that the government would be as deſtitute of energy as any in the univerſe.

Mr. Page was in favor of the motion. He contended that the clauſe would eſtabliſh a dangerous power in the hands of the Preſident, and was in direct oppoſition to that clauſe in the conſtitution which provides for the impeachment of officers. He aſſerted, that the clauſe contained in it the ſeeds of royal prerogative. It appeared to him that every thing which had been ſaid in the Houſe, reſpecting energy in the executive, might be carried to the deſtruction of a free government. This very energy, ſo much talked of, had led many patriots to the baſtile, to the block, and to the halter. If the Preſident might take a man from the head of a department without aſſigning a reaſon, he might as well be veſted with a power, on certain occaſions, of taking away his exiſtence. The idea was not conſonant to the principles of a free government, where no man ought to be condemned unheard, nor till after a fair and ſolemn trial. He would rather ſuffer for a time the miſchiefs ariſing from the adminiſtration of a bad officer, than to ſee a dangerous prerogative veſted in the Chief Magiſtrate, which might lead to deſpotiſm. He knew that gentlemen ſupported the principle from honeſt motives: He knew they were friends to the government, but he thought they were in an unhappy error.

Mr. Sherman was oppoſed to the clauſe.---He conceived that the paragraph in the conſtitution, reſpecting appointments, was provided for ſome uſeful purpoſe; but it appeared to him that on the conſtruction of the gentlemen it would be defeated. He thought that the concurrence of the Senate was as neceſſary to the very nature of an appointment, as the nomination of the Preſident.---They were mutual checks, and had each a negative. He conſidered it as an eſtabliſhed principle, that the appointing power ſhould have the right to remove, except were there was an expreſs reſtriction, as in the caſe of the judges, who hold their places during good behaviour. Were it not for that reſtriction, the Preſident and Senate might diſplace them. It was, he ſaid, a general principle in law as well as reaſon, that the ſame authority was neceſſary to repeal as to eſtabliſh. It was ſo in legiſlation. The ſeveral branches, whoſe concurrence was requiſite to paſs an act, muſt alſo concur to repeal it. He ſuppoſed that if a law was paſſed, giving the Preſident the excluſive appointment of certain inferior officers, he would alſo have the power of removing them. But this was not an inferior officer. He was placed at the head of a great department, and his appointment was conſtitutionally veſted in the Preſident and Senate. If gentlemen would ſuppoſe that this was a ſubordinate officer who was to be in aid of the Preſident, there a queſtion might ariſe, whether his appointment could not, by law, be veſted in the executive? For being an executive officer, and the Preſident being the great executive, the Preſident might be ſuppoſed to be properly the head of that department. This reaſoning however was not to be admitted.---He was an officer within the meaning of the conſtitution, who might have authority given him to make ſubordinate appointments, and therefore it was neceſſary that the Senate ſhould have a voice in his appointment. As the office was a mere creature of the legiſlature, it might be limited in its power and duration: the officer might be annually elected, and diſplaced for certain crimes, as neglect of duty, &c.

Mr. Stone (Maryland) conſidered it the duty of the Houſe to determine on the queſtion. He was oppoſed to the leaving it for the deciſion of a court of law or any other power than the legiſlature.

When the queſtion was brought forward, his mind, he ſaid, was in doubt. He had reflected upon it, and had formed an opinion which was entirely ſatisfactory to himſelf. He thought that every officer ſhould be removable by the power that appointed him. It was in the very nature of things. The power of appointment aroſe from a power over the ſubject on which the officer was to act; it was founded on an intereſt which the principal poſſeſſed in the tranſactions of his agent. Therefore, in general, appointing officers appeared to be nothing more than authorizing agents for the diſpatch of buſineſs. This was, in his opinion, an eſtabliſhed principle, and it would operate from a Miniſter of State down to a tide-waiter. The conſtitution, it had been admitted, recognized this principle, and it could not be denied but that when general appointments were made, they were made during will and pleaſure; that where appointments were made during good behaviour, they were exceptions from the general rule, in which the exerciſe of the creating power was limited.

He would examine whence orginated the power of Congreſs reſpecting theſe offices. He preſumed that if it was veſted in Congreſs, by clear deduction from that inſtrument, to erect departments, that no gentleman would conſent to diminiſh it, or reſtrict them in the exerciſe of it. The Congreſs had power to levy and collect taxes. This would include to eſtabliſh an office of treaſury---to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and with Indian tribes. This comprehended a power of erecting a board of trade, &c. and in order to carry theſe powers into execution, they were to make all laws neceſſary to carry the conſtitution into effect. Now it appeared to him that the eſtabliſhment of this department was clearly within the conſtitution, and that as Congreſs, in their legiſlative capacity, had an intereſt in and power over the whole affairs of the department, they might appoint and diſplace its officers. But again, the conſtitution had limited the legiſlature with reſpect to appointments, and given them to the Preſident and Senate. The queſtion then was, whether the Senate, having a ſhare in appointing, did not poſſeſs the power of removal, as incidental to it.

Mr. Stone asked, what qualities were necessary for an appointment that were not requisite for dismissing? Information, impartiality, and judgment in the business to be conducted. Were not the same qualities necessary in order to dismiss? He was not able to subscribe to the principle, that the executive in its nature comprehended a necessary power of appointing or removing officers. Why did it imply it? The appointment of officers requiring qualities which are necessary to judge the merits of men---so the dismissing them---to know what was necessary for an executive officer --what for a judge, &c.

This knowledge was acquired by experience, and might belong to one body of men as well as another. In the nature of things, therefore, there was no necessary connection between the executive functions, and the power of removal. That body which could best judge of the qualities necessary to transact business, were the most proper disposers of offices, and if it was contended that the executive magistrate was in the best situation, and under the best advantages to judge of these qualities, still this was a mere matter of fact, which might depend on circumstances; and the nature of the office did not necessarily involve the capacity of judging, or imply the power of exercising that judgment.

Mr. Stone then took notice of the principles which had been contended for in another view, as it applied to the situation of other nations where a hereditary monarch was established, who had a personal property in the government and administration, and who was considered as the natural fountain of honor and office. It was supposed that he had necessarily the power of choosing and controuling those who were to manage his property. But this had no application to our country, where the chief magistrate had no species of property in the government, and was not the master, but the great servant of the people.

These circumstances concurred to prove that the President of the United States had no natural right to be the sole judge of the merits of officers; and as far as he could conclude from examining the constitution, it never intended to bestow it upon him.

It therefore struck his mind that all controul of officers, independent of the agency of the Senate, was confined to the case of such inferior officers, the appointment of which the constitution had enabled the Legislature to vest solely in him. It struck him also, that as to the power of pardoning, the President should be precluded from the exercise of this power, in cases where the Senate had convicted an offender.---So that it appeared to him, that the Senate were a body to whom the constitution had given great weight in the executive scale, and in the administration of government.

In determining whether it was proper on the score of expediency to give the power to the President, or to him with the Senate---the degree of confidence which was to be placed in those bodies were to be considered---Was it more probable, he asked, that one man should do wrong, or that a number of men, chosen with equal care, and acting under the same obligations, should do wrong? Where were the greatest temptations? Where were the greatest obstacles? Who would have the greatest objects to attain?

He concluded with proposing, that the President should have the power of suspension, in order to remedy a difficulty which had been suggested in case of a recess of the Senate when it became necessary to punish an officer by removal.

We are obliged to omit the remainder of this lengthy Debate, it having continued, by adjournments, until

FRIDAY, June 19, 1789,

When the House met agreeably to adjournment, and formed itself into a committee of the whole, upon the bill for establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs. The motion which had been under debate since Tuesday, for striking out the clause which empowers the President to remove officers, still under consideration. The question upon the motion being taken, it passed in the negative, 33 being in favor of retaining the clause, and 20 against it.

The committee then proceeded in the discussion of the bill.

Mr. Benson proposed the following clause for insertion, viz. That the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, immediately after his appointment, be empowered to take into his custody all the books and papers belonging to the late Department of Foreign Affairs established by the United States in Congress assembled: This clause was adopted.

The further discussion of the bill produced some alterations and amendments, which being compleated, the committee rose, and the Chairman made report. The Speaker having taken the chair, a message was received by the Secretary from the Senate, with the impost bill, informing the Honorable House that they insisted on some of the amendments which they had proposed, and receded from others.

The Secretary also informed the Honorable House, that the committee appointed to view the rooms in the Federal Hall had proceeded in that business, and made a partial report, which was now sent down for concurrence.

Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, June 22, 1789.

The resolve which came down from the Senate, respecting the appropriation of the rooms in the Federal Hall, was read, and concurred.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs, as reported from the committee of the whole, with the several amendments, were read, and the amendments agreed to by the House.

Mr. Carroll proposed a clause to limit the duration of the bill: Among other reasons for the motion, Mr. Carroll observed, that he conceived the necessity of such an officer would cease in a short time, by reason of the gradual withdrawing of our intercourse with European countries; and in the course of a very few years all political connexion with those powers will be at an end, which would render the establishment a superfluous expence.

Mr. Page seconded the motion, and added, that he could not conceive the propriety of gentlemen who were elected only for two years, wishing to extend the laws of their enacting to a period beyond the time when the use and design of such laws should exist, and thus perpetuate the power and influence of the House.

Mr. Ames opposed the addition of the clause, as it would be unfavorable to the stability of government, and was little better than infusing a premature principle of mortality into the executive department.

Mr. Gerry was in favor of a limitation: He supposed, that if the expiration of the bill was not provided for at the present time, it would be extremely difficult to effect its reduction, when the officers of this department shall have formed connexions with foreign courts; and, by means of those connexions, an extensive sphere of business, uninteresting to the United States, shall be created.

The vote being taken, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Benson proposed an amendment, which he conceived would more fully express the sense of the committee, as it respected the constitutionality of the decision which had taken place: The amendment was, to strike out, in the second clause of the bill, these words, "In case of vacancy in the said office of Secretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs," and to insert in lieu thereof the following, "Whenever the said principal officer shall be removed by the President, or a vacancy in any other way shall happen."

This produced some debate, and the ayes and nays being called for, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows, viz.

Ayes 30---Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Hiester, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith, (Maryland) Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth.

Nays 18---Messrs. Cadwallader, Coles, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Ransellaer, Sherman, Smith, (South-Carolina) Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker, White.

It was then moved to strike out these words in the first clause, "removeable by the President of the United States."

The principal reason assigned for striking out these words was, that as the bill now stands, it appears to be a grant of power; whereas it was presumed to be the sense of the committee, that the power was vested in the President by the constitution. A recapitulation of arguments upon this point ensued, and the question was finally determined by ayes and nays. Some gentlemen voted in the negative, supposing that retaining the words would be an additional evidence of the sense of the house, that the power was vested in the President.

Ayes 31---Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Ransellaer, Scott, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (South-Carolina) Sturgis, Sumpter, Vining, White.

Nays 19---Messrs. Boudinot, Cadwallader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Hartley, Heister, Laurence. Lee, Sherman, Sedgwick, Seney, Smith (Maryland) Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.

These additional amendments being compleated, the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 23, 1789.

The committee appointed for that purpose brought in a bill for securing to authors and inventors the benefits of their respective publications and inventions---which was read and laid on the table.

The order of the day was then called for---and the engrossed bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, was read a third time.

Mr. Sumpter moved, that the final consideration of the bill should be postponed.

Mr White proposed, that the bill should be re-committed to a committee of the whole, in order that the other departments might be added, and one system formed, which should embrace the whole---this motion after a short discussion was negatived.

Mr. Sumpter then renewed his motion for postponement, and that the bill should lie on the table till to-morrow.----The vote upon this motion passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the House should take into consideration the amendments to the impost bill, which were yet to be decided---this motion was adopted.---And the enacting clause as amended by the Senate being read, which is in these words, "Be it enacted by the Senate and Representatives," &c. Mr. Thatcher proposed, that "House of" should be inserted immediately before Representatives---this motion was agreed to.

The next amendment which the Senate had not receded from was, to strike out the clause which makes a discrimination in the duty imposed on distilled spirits imported from countries with whom the United States were in treaty, and from those with whom no treaties had been formed---It was moved and seconded, that the House should accede to the amendment: This produced an animated debate, in which many new observations occurred, and those which had been adduced in the former discussion were repeated: The vote being taken, it passed in the negative---twenty-five being in favor of acceding, and twenty-seven against it. So the discrimination remains as it originally stood.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The engrossed bill, which was yesterday ordered to lie on the table, was taken up and read the third time.

On the question, Shall the bill pass? The ayes and nays were required by one fifth of the members, and were, ayes 20, nays 22.

The House then took into consideration the amendments insisted on by the Senate to the bill for laying an impost on certain goods, wares and merchandises, and after refusing to concur therewith, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the House, consisting of Messrs. Boudinot, Fitzsimons and Madison.

The House went into committee on the bill for establishing the war department---after agreeing to some amendments, they rose and reported it as amended.---But the House not being ready to go through the amendments, they adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the department of war, was gone through; and the bill was ordered to be engossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the Treasury Department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

A considerable debate arose upon the propriety of making it the duty of the principal officer to digest and report plans for the improvement of the revenue, &c.

The words of the bill were altered so as to read, digest and prepare; after which the committee rose and reported progress.

A message from the Senate was received, notifying the House, that they had appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the House on the amendments, which were not concurred in, proposed to the impost and tonnage bill. Adjourned.

AUGUSTA, May 30.

It is reported, and believed, that a party of Indians lately came over the line upon Richmond Creek, near Philips's Fort, and took and carried off a number of horses. Also a man named Jones was killed near Kemp's Fort, on Buckey; and about the same time some Indians had been plundering near Ogechee, who were followed and overtaken near the Ohoopee, and three Indians killed, and the plunder recovered.

Yesterday we learn that Government received official accounts from Col. Maxwell, of Liberty, informing of a party of Indians, apparently about 40 or 50, having came in and attacked Le Conte's Fort, on Bull-town Swamp; and taken several negroes, killed two white men, and had got off with the loss of three or four.

It is possible that the Indians who were in Liberty county were Seminolians, and those upwards might have left the Nation before the Talks got up; so that it is to be hoped the Treaty will be held.

SAVANNA, June 4.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, dated May 31.

"After all it seems we are not to have peace with the Creeks. If Mr. M'Gilveray has a policy, it is a delusive one; its foundation can only be the letters which have been written to him from the Northward, styling him Sovereign, &c. buoying him up with the expectation of his being recognized such by the Union. We have been hardly dealt with. If this is not the case, he is set on by Panton and others, to prevent peace as long as possible at any rate: Or, it is said that he is going to England on account of the rheumatism, and means to mark his departure from his native country with blood."

CHARLESTON, June 15.

Should Congress be able to conclude a peace with Algiers, so that the Streights of Gibraltar may be passed with safety, the Eastern states will be greatly benefited. In the year 1744, there were belonging to Massachusets only eleven hundred sail of fishing vessels, from 15 to 75 tons each, which, with the vessels that carried the fish to market, employed about twenty thousand men. These fishing vessels made, on an average, two hundred and fifty thousand quintals of dried fish in one season, the greater part of which went to markets in the Mediterranean, from whence we could draw nothing in return but gold and silver.

WINCHESTER, June 17.

The following is a copy of a presentment of the grand jury for Washington county, Virginia, May 2, 1789.

WE also present as a grievance, the want of a law, prescribing the oath of fidelity and office under the fœderal government.

Our reasons are, that in article 6th it is provided, "that all officers, both of the United States, and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution.

By article 7th, the ratification of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of the constitution.

The convention of Virginia has ratified the same, and the Congress, by a subsequent act, did fix a day to commence proceedings, from which day, it may be concluded, the Fœderal Constitution becomes the supreme law of the land.

On first attending to the subject, we turned to the acts of the last session of Assembly, hoping that provision was made, similar to what has passed in some of the states, but there we find none. A hope still existed, that a future Assembly could remedy the evil, but on closer examination we find they are precluded by article 1st, where it is said, no *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

Thus of such magnitude is the omission we are contemplating, that it seems to involve the public officers in a dilemma, either to exercise an authority that they are not legally invested with, which would render their decisions uncertain and vexatious, also might be construed as an *offence* against the sovereign authority; or, on the other hand, to permit their functions to remain too long suspended, to the great detriment of the public weal.

Pleased with the prospect of better days, under an uniform and efficient government, when the measure of distributive justice will be conformable to the tenor of the national code, and not the local and variable system that has too long afflicted our country; we therefore cordially agree in sentiment with an enlightened patriot, "That every breach of the fundamental laws, though dictated by necessity, impairs that sacred reverence which ought to be maintained in the breasts of rulers towards the constitution of a country, and forms a precedent for other breaches, where the same plea of necessity does not exist at all, or is less urgent and palpable." *(Signed)*

Arthur Campbell, foreman, John Montgomery, sen. Abraham Trigg, Walter Crocket, William Davis, John Taylor, James Newell, H. Montgomery, James Thompson, Robert Sayers, James Campbell, Andrew Kincannon, George Carter, John Grills, Joseph Kennet, John Husk.

A correspondent observes, that the dispatch and harmony with which the national representatives adopted the outlines of principles for regulating the great executive departments, is a favourable presage, not only of wisdom and unanimity in that house, but also of energy and success in the general administration of the government. For it can hardly be doubted, that when there is a union of sentiment among so enlightened and virtuous statesmen, that the measures adopted will, in all respects, be calculated to answer the end proposed. The more we consider that part of the resolution, that gives the President of the United States the sole power of removing officers, without the process of impeachment, the more reason have we to anticipate advantage from its operation; for, setting aside all expectations from the talents and virtues of the present supreme magistrate, there is, in the natural reason of things, a preference in favour of that mode of removal.

Several persons from the Western Territory have lately passed through this town. They inform of an intoxicated party of Indians having decoyed some persons passing lately down the Ohio in a boat to the shore, under assurances of friendship, and then barbarously putting them all to the tomahawk.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 18.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, (Kentucky) dated May 12.

"The emigrations to this country from your parts this year exceed every thing; not a day passes, but boats arrive with families going down the river to the new settlement between Salt and Green river, about 180 miles from here; one of the most advantageous situations in all this country, as well in respect of navigation as fertility of soil. If the same spirit animates your Atlantic sons another year, Kentucky will rise like the Phœnix from its ashes, and be a shining luminary in the new constellation. The eastern fertile banks of the Ohio are now settled from its source to its confluence with the Mississippi, and our neighbours the Yankees are establishing themselves in powerful bands on the western shores."

FREDERICK (*Maryland*) June 17

Last week a person passed through this town, on his way from Kentucky, who informed us, that on the 22d of May last he and eleven persons more in company, at the distance of four days journey from the Crab-Orchards, in the Wilderness, were fired on by a party of Indians; five of the company were killed, the rest made their escape, but lost all their horses except two. A young man of the name of Funk, from Funk's Town, another of the name of Lewis Myers from Pipe Creek, and a Mr. Blayer, from near Harper's Ferry, were among the unfortunate victims.---As this fact is to be depended on, it induces us to credit the many various reports that have been lately so much circulated respecting the horrid murders and depredations committed by the Indians upon the frontiers, and makes humanity shudder at the idea of the bloody consequences which must ensue from a war with those barbarians.

WILMINGTON (*Delaware*) June 20.

By a Jamaica newspaper of the 8th ult. it appears, that fresh flour was then selling there at upwards of eight dollars per barrel.

A few weeks ago the operation for the strangurated hermia, or rupture, was successfully performed on a servant man of Mr. Solomon Hersey, living on Reddy creek, by Doctors Capelle and Smith.---The person within ten days was able to walk about, and is now recovered. As it is a complaint that many fall a sacrifice to, for want of timely assistance, through a dread of the operation, and from an idea of the great risque attending it, owing to its being seldom performed in this part of the country, it was thought it might be of public utility to have it known, as an encouragement to others in a similar situation, who can have no chance of life in any other way than by submitting to the operation.

BOSTON, June 16.

The General Assembly of the state of Rhode Island have laid an embargo on wheat, rye, Indian corn or barley, or any rye or barley flour, or meal, or Indian meal, forbidding the transportation of any of the aforementioned articles of that state, upon pain of incurring the forfeiture of such articles, and double the value thereof.

NEW-HAVEN, June 24.

On Saturday the 20th instant, was found on board a schooner, lying off Bradford harbour, the body of an aged man, who from appearance had been dead three or four days; no other person being on board. She came to anchor on the Sunday preceding, and no person, from that time, was seen to pass to or from her. It appears from a scroll of writing found on board, as also from the affirmation of several persons, that it was the body of Captain Henry Bird, of Rye, in the state of New-York. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was, that he came to his exit by a *natural death*.

ALBANY, June 15.

The principal reason for calling together the Legislature early in July is said to be, for the appointment of gentlemen, on the part of this state, to the Senate of the United States; in which honorable body we are at present without any representation. As this was the only business of any importance left unfinished at the close of the last session, and nothing of consequence, as

far as we can learn, has ſince occurred to occaſion the preſent call, it is reaſonable to conclude that the next will be a ſhort ſeſſion.

The diſtreſs of the inhabitants in the upper parts of the country, in conſequence of unequalled ſcarcity of grain, is truly deplorable. Many of thoſe bordering on Lake Champlain, we are aſſured by a gentleman of veracity who reſides in that country, have no other dependence for ſupport than the wild roots of the earth, and the fiſh which they catch in the Lake.

The country bordering on the Mohawk is not in a much better ſituation: The Albany market, however, affording preſent ſuccour, they are much relieved by the ſupplies of grain they daily tranſport from hence:----But, how the lower claſs are ſituated, whoſe poverty prohibits their acceſs to this mode of ſupply, imagination may readily picture.

Laſt week a poor man, juſt able to muſter together the price of two buſhels of corn, and to pay for horſe hire, travelled upwards of thirty-ſix miles to this city, ere he could purchaſe the grain; his family, which was numerous, he ſaid, had little or nothing to ſupport them till his return.

At ſome of the mills in the country where flour or Indian meal can be procured, many have offered produce of the ſeaſon, ſuch as butter, &c. in exchange for thoſe indiſpenſable articles of family conſumption: But nothing would be accepted of as payment but caſh. They have therefore been obligated to the kindneſs of neighbours, ſomewhat better circumſtanced than themſelves, for a ſhort loan of a few pounds of flour or meal until their return from Albany market, when, having received caſh for their produce, they were enabled to purchaſe at the mills, diſcharge their debts, and relieve their families.

The above information preſents a melancholy picture to the feeling heart; and we can truly aſſert it is only the ſimple ſtatement of facts, without the ſmalleſt exaggeration. The ſufferings of multitudes of our fellow-creatures, expoſed to the dreadful proſpect of famine, and depending for their fortuitous meal on the accidental diſcovery of wild roots, muſt ſtrike a dagger to the breaſt of benevolence!

Should the product of the enſuing ſeaſon not prove very bountiful, ſeveral people of good information predict, that next ſpring will be extremely diſtreſſing.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

The dimunition of the majority againſt the fœderal conſtitution in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, is indicative of the complete triumph of reaſon and common ſenſe over the power of anarchy, ſelfiſhneſs and party views: Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina will undoubtedly ſoon be reſtored to the union, when there will be more joy over two returning wanderers, than over eleven dutiful ſons, who have never ſtrayed from the temple of Union.

The friends to the conſtitution of the United States may rejoice in every circumſtance that has attended its progreſs, from the beginning: The oppoſition to it called forth in its defence and ſupport the nobleſt faculties of the human mind: the full, free, and unbounded diſcuſſion of its merits and defects, has ſerved to emblazon its preponderating excellencies in ſuch manner, that its foundation is extended, and made more firm and durable, than its moſt ſanguine friends could have anticipated.

June 25 In proportion as knowledge diffuſes itſelf, liberty ſpreads its genial rays. The French now make themſelves happy in the idea of a free preſs: Thoſe generous ſpirits, who are burning with the flame of liberty, are now engaged in forming a ſcheme for the more equal repreſentation of the people in the Etats Generaux, which they juſtly conſider as the firſt gleam of liberty. An enlightened people, collected into an aſſembly by equal repreſentation, will ſoon acquire through their means every right that naturally belongs to man.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT has been indiſpoſed, as mentioned in our laſt; but the public anxiety may be abated by the aſſurance, that he is now much better.

A variety of accounts of the ſcarcity of food for man, and herb for the brute creation, upon the Northern and Eaſtern boundaries of this ſtate, and within the Britiſh lines, inceſſantly appear in the northern and eaſtern papers. That there is a ſcarcity is undoubted; but whether it exiſts in ſuch an alarming degree as ſet forth is called in queſtion.---If this is verily their ſituation, a chriſtian commiſeration for the diſtreſſes of fellow-mortals ought to induce venders of the elements of life *to be reaſonable in their demands.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 1.

When the revolution took place, by divine permiſſion, the people of theſe ſtates formed for themſelves ſuch conſtitutions as then ſeemed good to them. Before the middle of the war every ſtate had completed its own conſtitution, and they jointly framed another as a national conſtitution---under the name of THE CONFEDERATION. The Carolinas, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, New-Jerſey, New-York, and the four New-England States, divided their legiſlative power into two branches, but the CONFEDERATION, the GEORGIA conſtitution and the PENNSYLVANIA conſtitution kept all the legiſlative power in one body. The above eleven ſtates have continued to be governed by two branches, nor has there ever been a complaint againſt their Senates, except by DANIEL SHAYS, who, with his followers, were deſirous of aboliſhing at once both *the Senate* and *the courts of Common Pleas!* On the other hand we find, that the CONFEDERATION has been changed for the Fœderal Conſtitution, which has two branches, that the conſtitution of GEORGIA has been amended by dividing the legiſlative power, and that a majority of near three to one in our legiſlature have countenanced ſuch diviſion. As there is not the leaſt doubt that a great majority of the people approve of this alteration, and ſee the propriety of conforming our conſtitution, as Georgia has done, to that of the United States, it is to be hoped every man will take care to expreſs his wiſhes on the ſubject, by ſigning the memorial or petition to the Legiſlature for calling a convention.

We are informed that a company of public ſpirited citizens of Baltimore have ordered, from this city, a complete ſett of the machines neceſſary to carry on THE COTTON MANUFACTORY in that flouriſhing town, and that our workmen have now acquired ſuch ſkill in making theſe invaluable machines, that they have reduced their coſt ſixty per cent.

Extract from Lindſay's Norfolk Hotel Diary, June 15.

Laſt evening, as the long boat belonging to the brig Ann, Capt. Douglas, from Glaſgow, was going from this place for Hampton road, ſhe was overſet in a thunder ſquall, and the following perſons moſt unfortunately drowned, viz. Mr. Donald Trimble, ſecond'mate, Mr. ------ Fife, carpenter, and a foremaſt hand. A boy in the boat, who could not ſwim, finding her ſinking, inſtantly laid hold of two oars and the ſprit of the ſail, and laſhing them together with his handkerchief, he ſupported himſelf until he was picked up, ſeven hours after, by an inward-bound ſchooner.---The lad was much fatigued when taken up, but ſeemed only to lament the loſs of his new black handkerchief, which he had bent but the day before.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 25.

"Laſt evening Major Butler of the Senate, and Mr. Huger of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, rode out in a chair. The horſe took fright and ran off with them. Major Butler is much hurt, and poor Huger had his leg broken in ſuch a manner that his life is deſpaired of."

Many advantages have already ariſen from the incorporation of this city. One of the moſt ſalutary is, the great reduction in the number of taverns. Not more than *three-fifths* of the preſent number are to be licenced in future, and of theſe a conſiderable proportion will be permitted to ſell *only beer and cyder.* From the ſpecimen we have had at the Mayor's court laſt week, we may alſo expect, that the keepers of tippling-houſes will be ſtrictly dealt with, and the laws againſt them be duly executed. Thus is a foundation laid for a reſtoration of ſobriety, induſtry and morality among the lower orders of the people, and a deadly ſnare is taken out of the way of our unwary youth.---Low taverns and tippling-houſes are, in all large cities, the bane of youth, and the nocturnal haunts of ſharpers, robbers and ruffians of every deſcription. The dangers that the honeſt part of the community have to apprehend from theſe ſinks of vice are manifeſt.---Too much praiſe cannot be given to the Mayor and Aldermen for their conduct on this occaſion.---They have evinced their deſire to promote the happineſs of ſociety, and to ſecure our city from midnight plunderers and ſtrolling vagrants, by ſtriking at the very root of vice. Remove the polluted ſource, and the contaminated ſtreams muſt ceaſe to flow.

By a veſſel which arrived here on Tueſday laſt from Savanna, in Georgia, we have received the following:

In COUNCIL, *June* 5, 1789.

A letter from T. Barnard to the Governor was read, ſetting forth, that the Chiefs of the Creek nation had agreed to attend the propoſed treaty, to call in the warriors, and to deſiſt from farther hoſtilities: Whereupon it is ordered, that the ſeveral arrangements which had been made for holding the ſaid treaty be carried into effect; and that this order be publiſhed in the State Gazette for public information.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. MERIWETHER.

Auguſta, June 6, 1789. Yeſterday arrived in town an expreſs from George Galphin, Eſq; the Agent of the Commiſſioners of the union in the Creek nation, informing, that the Chiefs had agreed to meet the propoſals for treating of peace; and we are authoriſed to inform the public, that the meaſures heretofore adopted for holding the treaty are now carrying into effect, and that a treaty will certainly be held.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

YOU have now under your conſideration the propriety of chuſing a Convention to reviſe your preſent ſtate conſtitution. Among the various arguments which have been uſed to diſſuade you from this meaſure, it has been confidently and poſitively aſſerted by the minority of the Legiſlature, that no ſtate in the Union had ſuch a meaſure in view except Pennſylvania. When this aſſertion was hazarded, *prudence* muſt have forſaken the perſons who made it; for at that moment a ſimilar meaſure was known to be depending in the ſtate of Georgia. The laſt letters and news-papers from thence bring us certain and poſitive information, that the Convention of that commonwealth have adopted and ratified a new ſtate conſtitution, conforming with that of the United States, and that among the ſeveral changes made is that of aboliſhing the ſingle legiſlative Houſe or Aſſembly, which they have found on experience unſafe, diſorderly, and highly inconvenient, and ſubſtituting in its ſtead a legiſlature, compoſed of two branches or houſes. Thus we ſee that in this time of free political enquiry in this enlightened country, the unanimous voice of the people of America has, in the firſt place, directed a diviſion of the legiſlative power in the conſtitution of general government. We find ſecondly, that eleven of the States (Georgia and Pennſylvania being the only exceptions) originally formed conſtitutions dividing the legiſlative power. We ſee, thirdly, that Georgia, on mature reflection, has alſo adopted the diviſion of the legiſlative power---and laſtly, that a large majority of Pennſylvania has approved the Fœderal Conſtitution, which divides the legiſlative power. Under ſuch a remarkable unanimity it is hoped that every good citizen, as well in the minority as the majority, will approve the rational and decent memorial, praying the Aſſembly to fix a time for the election of a Convention for the purpoſe of accommodating our conſtitution to that of the Union, and our conduct to that of all the other citizens of our confederated republic. No real friend to the peace, liberty and happineſs of this country, can maintain a violent oppoſition to a majority of 25 to one, for ſuch is the diſproportion between the conſtituents of the little minority of 17 in our Aſſembly and the reſt of their American fellow citizens. It would be an attempt to controul the freedom of the people, which a free people will not ſuffer. Let no friend to a reviſion of our conſtitution be deterred from the firm maintenance of this ſincere and deliberate opinion, or the ſteady proſecution of that ſafe and honeſt meaſure, by the unwarrantable violence of men, who, in the late diſcuſſions of the Fœderal Conſtitution, could daily offer up our beſt citizens, and even the ſpotleſs and illuminated WASHINGTON, as morning ſacrifices.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you may do the public an infinite ſervice, and very much oblige an old Cuſtomer of yours.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

BEWARE! and don't do as I have done. I am one of thoſe unfortunate men, who was much delighted in ſeeing beautiful plots of land drawn on paper, decorated with a number of ſtreams, and cornered by walnut, ſugar tree and locuſt, or by ſome other ſorts of timber that denote the beſt of land, with the moſt flowery account of its being fertile, and advantageouſly ſituated. Further, I thought a patent from the State of Virginia muſt be indiſputable. Little did I ſuſpect the deception of *land jobbers*; but now, to my ſad experience, I can tell that I purchaſed, unſeen, four thouſand acres of this delightful land, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per acre. I went back to it with my ſmall family, expecting nothing elſe but that in a ſhort time I muſt be an Emperor---But how ſoon are man's expectations blaſted! When I found the land, and had made conſiderable improvements, I was diſpoſſeſſed by virtue of a patent four years older than mine; and ſince I left thoſe parts, I am informed there has a patent appeared, which takes in more than half of ſaid land, and is one year older than the patent which diſpoſſeſſed me. This, truly, is the ſituation of numbers as well as myſelf, who purchaſed on the ſame principles. If this will but warn emigrants to all new countries to be cautious how they purchaſe lands unſeen, and to have them warranted and defended from all perſons or manner of perſons, then I ſhall have my ends effectually accompliſhed. I am ſo aſhamed of my ſimple conduct, that I ſhall not publiſh my name, but ſubſcribe myſelf,

A Kentucke Man and a Native of Pennſylvania.

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting, on MONDAY, July 6, 1789, at the uſual place in Lodge-alley, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

WANTED,

As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Suſanna, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me, and I being apprehenſive that ſhe may contract debts on my credit, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ISAAC DEAVS.

Germantown township, Philadelphia county,
July 1ſt, 1789. ‡

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, (by adjournment) A two ſtory frame Meſſuage or Tenement, a Kitchen, and piece or Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Coates and Brown-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 120 feet; bounded northward by ground late of Alexander Perry, eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and ſouthward and weſtward by the Preſbyterian meeting houſe lot; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of 8l. payable to John Jones. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of James Eſpey (weaver) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, containing in front or breadth on Spruce-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length or depth in front on Fifth-ſtreet, about 81 feet, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Robert Fleming, on the ſouth by a three feet wide alley, on the weſt by Fifth-ſtreet, and on the north by Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid.---This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs; ſubject to taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of William Peden, late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, one undivided moiety or half part of a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid; containing in breadth on Cheſtnut-ſtreet 20 feet and 6 inches, including an alley three feet wide, and in length or depth 120 feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Mary Pemberton, on the weſt by other ground of George Plim, deceaſed, on the north by ground of Hannah Letts, on the ſouth by Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; now in the poſſeſſion of John Wucherer, the owner of the other moiety, and is clear of ground-rent: Taken in execution as the property of George Plim, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 40 feet, and in length or depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by a certain 50 feet ſtreet, called Mary ſtreet, eaſtward with a lot now or late occupied by Jonathan Price, ſouthward and weſtward by land late of Henry Keppele, with the free uſe of the ſaid Mary-ſtreet: taken in execution as late the property of John Krumholtz, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain parcel or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 75 acres; bounded by land late of Jonathan Paſchall, deceaſed, by a run of water, and by the great road leading from Darby towards Philadelphia: Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Peter Grubb, the younger, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Phiadelphia, June 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on Shackamaxon or Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: one of them lying between Marlborough ſtreet on the eaſt, and another ſtreet or paſſage of 30 feet wide called Crown ſtreet on the weſt, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 174 feet and 3 inches, and in length 202 feet, being bounded on the eaſt by Marlborough ſtreet, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, on the weſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet.---And the other of ſaid lots lying between Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the eaſt by land late of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceaſed, containing in breadth, on Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, 174 feet, and on the weſt end thereof 174 feet and ten inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 175 feet and 3 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 161 feet and 4 inches, being bounded on the eaſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endreſs (Brewer) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, or broke out of the paſture of Mr. Grantham, at Chriſtiana ferry, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a black mane and tail, a natural trotter, can canter ſlow, has a ſtar and ſmall ſnip, was lately hurt upon the withers with a chair ſaddle, and the hair is not yet grown upon the place. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Wilmington, June 24, 1789. †

TAKEN up on the ſixth inſt. by the ſubſcriber, near Neiſtown, on Germantown road, two ſtray COWS; the one is a bay red cow, with a white face, and the other a red cow, with a white face and back: They are both old cows. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to †

DAVID KELTER.

Drugs and Medicines.

ROBERT THOMAS,

Apothecary and Druggiſt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has juſt opened an APOTHECARY and DRUG STORE, in Third, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, where he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt quality, received by the lateſt veſſels from Europe.

Phyſicians and others, who may pleaſe to favor him with their orders, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

By the ſame importation, he has likewiſe a large aſſortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices. §

Jonathan Mifflin

Has imported in the ship Aſia, Capt. Barry, from Canton,

Beſt *Imperial, Hyſon & Souchong* TEAS,

BLACK and faſhionable coloured luteſtrings; black, white and ditto ſattins; dark brown and ſilver grey damaſks, of ſmall figures; black paduaſoys; black and coloured ſewing ſilks; Pullicat ſilk romalls; black, cloth coloured and crimſon twilled China ſilk handkerchiefs; and a few ſets of very elegant TEA CHINA, which are now opened for ſale, in Second below Walnut-ſtreet. ‡ June 19, 1789.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following *Annuities, Meſſuages and Lots of Ground*, to wit:

No. 1. A yearly rent charge or ſum of £196, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet about 200 feet, and in depth about 130 feet; bounded on the ſouth by ground of John Martin, on the eaſt and north by ground late of William Brogden, deceaſed, and on the weſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid; on which there is erected a large three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtabling, &c. known by the name of the Indian Queen Inn, now in the tenure of James Thompſon.

No. 2. Alſo a yearly rent-charge of £24, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware river; containing in front on ſaid Market-ſtreet 24 feet, and in depth about 100 feet; bounded on the weſt and ſouth by a meſſuage and ground of William Brogden, deceaſed, on the eaſt by the next deſcribed lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid; on which there is erected a large three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of John Phile.

No. 3. Alſo one other yearly rent charge or ſum of £16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in front on Market-ſtreet aforeſaid about 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the ſouth by ground late of William Brogden, deceaſed, on the weſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the eaſt by the next deſcribed lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of ------ Graffe.

No. 4. Alſo one other ground rent or ſum of £16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware, containing in front about 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the weſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the ſouth by ground of John Little, on the eaſt by Francis Bailey's meſſuage and lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of Frederick Shinkle.

No. 5. Alſo another annuity of £19, iſſuing and payable out of a two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, (oppoſite to the New-Market) containing in front about 44 feet, and in depth 158 feet, bounded on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by ground of -------- -------- on the eaſt by ground of Robert Bailey, and on the north by John Smith's ground, in the tenure of -------- --------.

No 6. Alſo a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, and county of Philadelphia, containing about nine acres, bounded by land of Anthony Morris, Benjamin Loxley and the Moyamenſing road; on ſaid place there is a two ſtory brick manſion houſe, and ſeveral other buildings and improvements, about one mile from the city, and is a delightful ſituation for a gentleman's country ſeat.

No. 7. Alſo a tanyard and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Third ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets in the ſaid city, containing in breadth about 30 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet, bounded on the weſt by ground of Samuel Hudſon, on the north by ground of --------- Pemberton, on the ſouth by ground of Benjamin Bryant and others, and on the eaſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a leaſe to John Aſhburner for about ſix years yet to come.

No. 8. Alſo a yearly rent charge or ſum of £40, iſſuing and payable out of the aforeſaid tanyard and lot of ground for about ſix years, in the tenure of John Aſhburner.

No. 9. Alſo a two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot or piece of ground; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware river, and between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground now or late of Hannah Wharton, on the north by ground of Samuel Hudſon, on the ſouth by ground of Mary Hudſon, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a leaſe, for about ſix years yet to come, to Paul Conner.

No. 10. Alſo a yearly rent-charge of fifty dollars, iſſuing and payable out of the laſt deſcribed lot of ground, for about 6 years.

No. 11. Alſo a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets in the ſaid city; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in length or depth about 140 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Hugh Dehaven, on the weſt by ------- Standley's ground, on the ſouth by ground of J. Williams, and on the eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 12. Alſo a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, (with other buildings and improvements) and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties, on the Frankford road and a lane leading out of ſaid road, called Clampfer's-lane, containing about 7 acres; bounded by ſaid lane, by the Frankford (or great) road leading to New-York, and by land of Doctor Farmer, about 2 miles from the city; for and during the natural life of William Morris.

No. 13. Alſo a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, fronting on the Frankford road, and adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot on the north-eaſt end; containing about one quarter of an acre; during the natural life of William Morris aforeſaid.

No. 14. Alſo a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Oak-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid; containing in breadth about 35 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Henry Woodrow, on the ſouth by ground of J. Vaux, on the eaſt by Fleet-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid, during the natural life of William Morris. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Morris and Luke Morris, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Penroſe, of Maiden-creek townſhip, Berks county, late deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, within three months from the date hereof, to

ROBERT PENROSE, Executor.

April 16, 1789. ‡

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable *Thomas M'Kean*, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable *William Auguſtus Atlee*, Eſquire, and the Honorable *Jacob Ruſh*, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the 24th day of April laſt, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 16th Day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the ſaid City and County, that they be then and there in their own Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Gaol of the ſaid City and County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt corner of South and Second-ſtreets; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 24 feet, and in length or depth 46 feet and 6 inches; bounded northward by ſaid South or Cedar-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of William Shippen, ſouthward with a houſe and ground of John Fox, and weſtward with Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of 12 l. ſterling: This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Joſhua Vaughan, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt of July, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Chriſtian and Prime-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in front on Front-ſtreet about 14 feet, and in depth 99 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet, on the north by ground of John Peterſon, on the ſouth by William Pennell's eſtate, and on the weſt by a 20 feet wide alley, leading to Prime-ſtreet.

Alſo a lot of ground fronting on Prime ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 30 feet, and in length or depth 48 feet; bounded on the ſouth by Prime-ſtreet, on the eaſt by the aforeſaid 20 feet wide alley, on the north by William Pennell's eſtate, and on the weſt by the china factory; the whole ſubject to a ground-rent of

Taken in execution as the property of David M'Cullough, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Eight Dollars Reward.

THE houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, was broke open on Thurſday, the 18th inſtant, between five and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, and the following articles were ſtolen out of it, viz. One ſuperfine lappelled cloth coat of a yellow green colour, with white plated buttons; one deep green cloth coat, plain made, with a mixed reddiſh button; one ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat and breeches, of a yellow ground, with metal buttons; one new large bound hat, with a black ribband round the crown; four new flaxen linen ſhirts; one brown ſpotted bandanoe ſilk and one black ditto handkerchiefs; one ſpotted pocket ditto; one pair white cotton ſtockings; one new pair draw-leg boots, with high heels; one new pair calf-ſkin ſhoes; one new pair large carved ſilver buckles; one razor; one ſheet; four or five rows of pins, and upwards of *Twenty Shillings* in ſilver money. The goods were ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a middle ſized man, who was ſeen without a bundle near the ſubſcriber's houſe the ſame day, and in the evening again with a large bundle on his back, wore a green waiſtcoat, and white trowſers, but now perhaps may change his cloaths. He was ſeen again on Friday evening, near the Trap, towards Schuylkill. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, and the goods, had again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the goods, and reaſonable charges, and ſo in proportion.

June 20, 1789. † JACOB SNYDER.

Manor townſhip, June 13, 1789.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Manor townſhip, four miles from Lancaſter, the eleventh of June inſtant, at night, out of the field, a ſorrel horſe, with a white ball on his forehead, his left hind foot is white, he has a white ſpot on the near ſide of his belly, five years old, between fifteen and ſixteen hands high. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HIRSHY.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1789.

RAN away, on the 14th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named *Caleb Kimble*, about 19 years of age, by trade a biſcuit-baker; had on when he went away, a new jean coattee, corduroy jacket and breeches, almoſt new. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *Four Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, living in Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forwarned from harbouring ſaid apprentice, as they will anſwer for his and their conduct.

Receiver-General's Office.

Philadelphia, 18th June, 1789.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council---NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled, "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to ſale at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on *Saturday*, the 11th day of July next, ELEVEN CITY LOTS, No. 2265 to No. 2275, incluſive, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware: Alſo FOURTEEN OTHER CITY LOTS, No. 2302 to 2315, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth ſtreets from Schuylkill; the ſaid lots having been formerly ſold, and the terms of ſale not complied with, are now ordered by the Supreme Executive Council to be re-ſold-----The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within thirty days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the purchaſer to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 9, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the eighth day of June inſtant, Two MARES, one a grey, upwards of 14 hands high, has been ſhod all round, with a ſcar on her back, ſuppoſed to be 20 years old. The other a ſorrel, about 13 hands high, without ſhoes, or any appearance of having ever been ſhod. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. § WILLIAM GALLIHER.

Tenth of Sixth Month, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Phipps, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a large BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, about 15 years old, trots and paces, and has one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ PETER PHIPPS.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Anniſeed, Cordial,
Molaſſes, Lamp Oil,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars,
Rice, Raiſins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Muſtard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel.*

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Catharine Diemer's infallible UNCTION

or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD is to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in *Campington*, between the ſign of the Lion and Liberty Cock, in Second-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*.

SAID univerſal Ointment heals and eradicates the aboveſaid Scald Head entirely, without any pain, which ſeveral hundred formerly afflicted perſons, reſiding in the neighbouring ſtates, can teſtify, ſome of whom had been in a very diſtreſſing ſituation with that malady for 40 years paſt, and by this valuable Ointment perefectly cured of this long and loathſome leproſy; alſo a number of poor children, two years old, who have ſuffered the moſt excruciating pains and anguiſh, occaſioned by ignorant Empirics and unſkillful Quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents uſing this unction, been happily cured: Likewiſe have been entirely reſtored, many of our continental troops, whoſe inveterate Leproſy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occaſioned their diſcharges from our army, previous to their application of this ſovereign remedy.

This ſalutary Unction or Ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the ſubſcriber, at the above ſpecified place, and no where elſe, with proper directions reſpecting its happy uſe, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceaſed, and wife to Andrew Kreſſel.

N. B. Children and grown perſons, afflicted with Scald Heads, are received at ſaid place, and an infallible cure of that Leproſy is warranted by her.

At ſaid place may had, UNIVERSAL PILLS for the *Gravel* and its malignant ſtages, as well as a ſafe ſtrengthening reſtorative for the weakneſs and pains in the back; ſaid Pills adminiſtering immediate relief to the afflicted.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.